

HOMELESS SLEEP AT CITY BASTILE

First Cold Weather of Season Last Night Bring Influx of Tramps To Police Station.

THERMOMETER REGISTERS 18

Decline in Temperature Gradual From Highest at 36 Yesterday Morning to Minimum Today.

The coldest weather of the season occurred during last night and with it there was an influx of tramps and the homeless to the police station for sleeping quarters. A score was given bunks at the city jail.

Fahrenheit dropped to 18 early this morning, according to the local government weather bureau. The highest yesterday was 36 at 7 o'clock in the morning and the decline of 18 degrees was gradual from that time until the minimum was reached today. At 7 o'clock last night the thermometer registered 27.

The number of "sleepers," as they are booked on the police records, was the heaviest of the present season last night. Previous to this time this fall there had seldom been over one or two seeking bunks at the city hall.

Below That of Other Years.

Police say that the number last night is far below that of the first cold night of former seasons and say that the fact that the millions of the law are keeping the town cleaned of strangers is largely responsible. According to the police as high as 40 have applied for sleeping quarters on the first cold night in former years.

With the first touch of real "crimpy" weather there was a rush for heavier yesterday and much of the lighter garments which were brought out the Sunday before, the record mildest day for November, were again discarded.

W. MIZER RECOVERS FROM GAS EFFECTS

William Mizer, 1812½ Second avenue, who was nearly asphyxiated by gas from a leaking stove last Friday, has recovered and is now able to be up and around again. On the morning of the accident Mizer arose at 7:30 and turned on the gas heater in his room preparatory to shaving. When he lit the heater he did not notice that half of the jets failed to light. Shortly after he lay down for a nap and was overcome. He was found in an unconscious condition two hours later by the landlady. A physician was summoned and he was resuscitated. He had left one window open about three inches and this probably saved his life, as part of the gas escaped.

IN LABOR CIRCLES.

A mass meeting of union bakers of the tri-cities was held Saturday afternoon at the Industrial hall. The members were addressed by E. H. Schmidt, one of the best speakers in the trade union movement in the country. The session was well attended and successful in every way.

The annual dance of the Tri-City Carpenters District council was held Saturday evening at the Coliseum in Davenport, with a large attendance. Music was furnished by the Coliseum orchestra. During the evening a \$50 White Lily washing machine was given away. The officers of the council were in charge of the affair.

All the news at the time—The Argus.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt.—"We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would blot. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me."—Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest Dependable Medicine
It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

FEAR AMERICAN ARTISTS WERE LOST ON STEAMER ANCONA



Left to right: Eugene Savage, Ezra Winter and Mrs. Winter.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Ezra Winter of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, and winner of the Prix de Rome in 1911, is feared to have been lost on the Italian liner Ancona, with his wife, Mrs. Vera Beaudette Winter, and their 3-year-old daughter, Remata.

Winter's painting, "The Arts," won the Prix de Rome, given by J. Pierpont Morgan, the first time the

prize came west of Philadelphia. The Prix de Rome allowed him to take a three years' course in Rome, where he could study the masterpieces of Italian art. He has been in Europe ever since. When the great war broke out he was in Munich and had a hard time getting back to Rome.

Winter was on the Ancona, it is believed, bringing back with him a large collection of paintings, mural and landscape, for exhibition in New

York and Chicago. Three of his mural paintings were 100x29 feet.

Eugene Savage, who won the Prix de Rome with his painting "Morning," in 1912, was expected to return to America about the same time as Ezra Winter, and some of his friends fear that he, too, may have been on the Ancona. He is also a member of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. His home is in Bloomington, Ill.

SERUM TESTS AND STOCK DISEASE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—An official statement in regard to the recent reappearance in northern Illinois of the foot and mouth disease after it had been apparently stamped out early in the year, has been issued by the United States department of agriculture. From this statement it appears that the outbreak has now been definitely traced to an anti-bog cholera serum prepared from the blood of hogs infected with foot and mouth disease but showing at the time the serum was manufactured no symptoms of the contagion. According to the statement the serum was thoroughly tested before it was permitted to be placed upon the market, and the tests failed to reveal any evidence of contamination. After the reappearance of the disease in Illinois, samples of the serum were tested again and again by the department of agriculture and also tested by the United States public health service. It was not until the 62d animal used in the tests had been inoculated with the serum, however, that the bacteriologists of the department were able to produce any symptoms of foot and mouth disease. The department's statement is as follows:

"In October, 1914, an outbreak of foot and mouth disease—the first in this country in six years—was discovered in the vicinity of Niles, Mich. Despite thorough investigation, the source of the infection remains unknown. It was learned, however, that before the occurrence was reported to Washington and the disease diagnosed by veterinarians familiar with it through experience in past outbreaks, animals from the infected area had reached Chicago. Owing to the extreme contagiousness of the disease, the Union stock yards were quarantined (Oct. 31). Ordinarily several days or a week elapse between infection and the appearance of symptoms, and although there was no conclusive evidence on the point it was believed possible that the animals in question might have reached the yards in the incubative stage and infected them."

"On Nov. 1 this belief was strengthened by the discovery of the disease in the cattle being exhibited at the dairy show in the immediate vicinity of the yards. In the yard proper, however, the first case did not appear until Nov. 3. The next day foot and mouth disease was found among the hogs at the establishment of a serum company. This establishment was quarantined at once and at about the same time a precautionary quarantine was also placed upon another establishment, located about a mile away, although no actual cases of the disease had been found at this second establishment. At that time the one company had on hand approximately 101,000 cubic centimeters of anti-bog cholera serum which had been prepared late in October. All of this serum was placed under official seal by the inspectors of the department and withheld from distribution."

"During the ensuing six months the disease, which had spread widely over the country, was effectively combated by the slaughter of all exposed herds. It was then decided that the law required the department to comply with the request of one serum concern for a test of the serum in order that if it were found safe, it might be placed upon the market. The national serum law gives the department no authority to refuse to permit the sale of a serum unless it is contaminated, dangerous, or worthless."

"Arrangements were accordingly made by the Chicago company for a test under the supervision of the department. Forty-one thousand cubic centimeters of the serum were thoroughly mixed and rebottled, and on June 30 samples were injected into eight small hogs. Two check hogs were also included in the test. Although injections as large as 49 cubic centimeters were used, it is certain that none of these hogs developed foot and mouth disease. The test being thus absolutely negative—that is to say no indications of the disease resulting from it—the company was informed that it could ship out the serum to its customers."

"On Aug. 8 the inspector in charge of field inspection at Chicago telephoned to Washington that a case of foot and mouth disease had been discovered in a herd which had been inoculated with this serum in Cook county, Ill. Pending investigation, all shipments of serum produced in Chicago were at once prohibited. As a result of the investigation it was found that serum from the Chicago concern had been used on 11 herds of hogs, eight of which were in Illinois and one each in Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana. Inspection showed that eight of these herds were infected with foot and mouth disease, although only a very small percentage of the hogs in them manifested symptoms of the disease. All the animals were, however, slaughtered at once. The three herds in which no disease was found were also slaughtered without waiting to see whether they would subsequently develop the disease or not. This measure was necessary on account of the risk that the disease might be spread by the animals while in the incubative stage. As a result of the precaution no further cases have been reported from Michigan, Minnesota or Indiana."

"In addition to these measures adopted to control the spread of the disease, samples of the serum actually used were procured from the owners of the infected herds and also samples of the remaining stock of the Chicago concern. Pigs and calves, the animals which are most susceptible to foot and mouth disease, were inoculated with these samples. The results were again negative and after two series of tests had been made, the United States public health service was asked to conduct a third series. This also was negative."

"Up to this time, therefore, four series of tests had been made in which a total of 52 animals had been used. None of these 52 animals developed foot and mouth disease and the inoculations afforded no evidence that the serum was in any way contaminated. Each subsequent series apparently only confirmed the original test made before the serum was permitted to be placed upon the market. The fact remained, however, that herds treated commercially with the serum had developed foot and mouth disease. A fifth test, therefore, was made and ten days after inoculation, the 62d animal which had been used in the tests, a calf which had received 30 cubic centimeters, developed characteristic lesions. The diagnosis of foot and mouth disease was subsequently confirmed by the inoculation of other animals with material from the infected calf."

"This is regarded as proof that the suspected serum actually was infected. Why the standard tests used on 81 animals failed to reveal this fact is a

matter for scientific investigation and the bacteriologists of the department are now at work upon the problem. At the time of manufacture, one-half of one per cent of carbolic acid was mixed with the serum to act as a preservative. It is now believed that the carbolic acid, acting as a germicide, may have attenuated or partially destroyed the virus to such an extent that what have previously been considered safe tests failed to establish the presence of the infection. It is also possible that the virus instead of being disseminated throughout the entire mass of serum, may have become agglutinated. This has been known to occur with germs of other diseases. The result would be the formation in the serum fluid of isolated clumps of foot and mouth disease virus, while the bulk of the serum remained free from these tiny masses. If this were the case, it is obvious that certain animals inoculated with the serum would develop foot and mouth disease and others would escape. Up to the present, it should be stated, scientists have not been able to identify the germ of foot and mouth disease although the econ-

COULD NOT STAND ODOR OF FOOD

Moline Traveling Man Tells of His Experience and Results of His Past Condition.

NOW MUCH IMPROVED

"I have not enjoyed good health for some time," said M. Skelton, a well known traveling man who stops at the Manufacturers' hotel in Moline, Ill. "I have been troubled a great deal with catarrh, which has put my stomach out of order and kept my system in a badly rundown condition. Nothing seemed to taste right to me and I hated to see meal time come around."

"At night my head would fill up and I could not sleep. There were times when I could hardly get my breath. I would toss all night and have to go to work in the morning feeling tired and worn out."

"When I did feel right and would eat a big meal, gas would form on my stomach and I would be in misery for an hour or more. After an experience of this kind the very smell of food being prepared would tend to nauseate me. I tried a number of remedies in hopes of regaining my health but nothing seemed to do me any real good."

"I was talking to a friend of mine recently about my condition and was advised to try a bottle of Tanlac, which I did. I was surprised at the change which the first bottle made in my condition. My appetite increased and I found that I could eat heartily without any bad after effects. I sleep better at night now and my head is clearer. My head does not fill up when I lie down and I get up in the morning feeling greatly refreshed. Tanlac has made me feel like another man and I can heartily recommend it for I believe it will do what is claimed for it."

"Tanic," the "Master Medicine" referred to in the above statement, is now being sold in Rock Island at Riss's pharmacy, where the merits of this excellent preparation will be gladly explained to you upon request.—Adv.

omic importance of the plague in Europe has caused it to be studied exhaustively for many years.

"In the department experiments are now being vigorously prosecuted with a view to discovering a means of treating serum at the time of its manufacture which effectively will kill the virus of foot and mouth disease. The results so far attained are promising and the department hopes that a successful method will be evolved shortly. In the meantime all the infected serum in the hands of the Chicago company has been destroyed without compensation. All other serum manufactured in Chicago, which it was believed might contain possibilities of danger, has likewise been destroyed. Furthermore, the department is prohibiting the shipment of any serum from licensed establishments in the districts that are under quarantine for foot and mouth disease."

"The problem of producing serum which will be effective in controlling hog cholera and at the same time will be absolutely safe in general use is complicated by the fact that the department of agriculture has no authority over serum plants which dispose of their products exclusively in the state in which they are manufactured. Such establishments are amenable alone to state law and regulation. The virus act confers no authority on the department to guarantee or certify any commercial serum, nor does it provide for a continuous examination and inspection of serum establishments, such as the meat inspection law provides for packing houses. The department can only control serums and analogous products in interstate commerce when there is evidence that they are contaminated, dangerous or worthless, or when the manufacturer is not licensed to engage in such interstate business. The virus act was passed about two years ago, and within the short time intervening between its passage and the outbreak of 1914, and with the facilities available, the department extended its inspection over serum plants just as far as the law and circumstances permitted. There were in October, 1914, about ninety serum plants holding federal licenses, located at widely separated points in the United States. This condition rendered continuous inspection very expensive and impossible with the funds legally available for the purpose."

Taking Up the Recoil.

The quick firing field gun used by the French and British is equipped with a most ingenious device for taking up the recoil. When it is fired the gun slides along on the top of a steel box, called the cradle. Inside of the cradle and attached to the gun is a piston, which is driven by the recoil into a cylinder filled with glycerin. The glycerin is forced through narrow channels into a reservoir full of compressed air. This friction brings the gun to rest after it has recoiled, and then the expansion of the compressed air forces the glycerin back into the piston and returns the gun to the firing position once more.—Science Spectator.

Not That Kind.

Wear Walker—Lady, could yer help a poor fellow a little? I've got a hack in' cough and a headache. Mrs. Kindling—Well, I've got a little wood outside you could hack, and it might cure your headache. Wear Walker—Much obliged, mum, but, yer see, my headache ain't of the splittin' kind.—London Scraps.

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MASH NOTES FOR THEDA BARA, THE WORLD'S BEST ADVERTISED "VAMPIRE"



Theda Bara.

New York, Nov. 15.—Suppose people took to calling you "the woman with the most beautifully wicked face in all the world"—the torpedo of domesticity—the Ishmaelite of femininity—would you feel flattered or insulted?

Such description is part of the price Miss Theda Bara has paid for her sudden leap to something resembling fame. Less than a year ago her name, displayed on American billboards for the first time, set people wondering whether she might be a new tooth-paste or the latest antiseptic. Now it shines out as a sort of red star, baneful or alluring according to the sex and temperament of the observer, and all because of the roles she has depicted on the moving picture screen.

Born about 25 years ago in an oasis of the Sahara, where her father happened to be painting, daughter of a French actress and an Italian artist, at 18 a member of Jane Hading's company in Paris, and later, because of personality and appearance, cast almost wholly in "scoresses" parts at the Grand Guignol, the Gymnase and the Theatre Antoine—that is her simple personal history up to the time she came to America in the beginning of 1915 to be the principal figure in the Fox Film corporation's production of "A Fool There Was." Theda Bara became the Vampire—the symbol of that against which every woman's fist is raised. Later appearances in "The Clemenceau Case," "Sin," "The Devil's Daughter" and "Carmen," added to the impression she created there of a demonic creature who found the lure of delight in evil-doing.

Despite the reputation she has gained, Miss Bara receives "mash notes" by the score. Here are a few lines

from one of 14 pages which came in her last month:

"It is over a month since you last heard from me. It has required all my will power to keep from writing you unduly. The charms of Cleopatra are trivial compared to your splendor. If I were Shakespeare, a D'Annunzio, all the poets of past, present and future ages—I can write no more!"

"Nevertheless," commented Miss Bara, "he did write more. That catch-line they use in the advertising—that 'most beautifully wicked face'—seems to be getting on his nerves. Here's what he says about it: 'I got really angry at a man around here when he used the "beautifully wicked" line. I told him a few things he won't forget in a hurry, I guess.' "Lots of them," she added, "have that Cleopatra feeling. Here's another, from Rochester, N. Y., this time: 'I, too, could call you Lady Fair,' says this one. 'As I watched you play I told myself surely this is Egypt's fair queen, reincarnated. Please don't laugh. Let me think of you as Egypt's queen and please, Cleopatra, grant my request.' "All that," said Miss Bara, "for one photograph! And a man in California the other day offered me a chance between hearing of his suicide or accepting his hand or ranch."

Miss Bara declares that, strange as it may seem, she doesn't know what real vampirism is like; but make-believe vampirism is mostly plain hard work.

Attention K. of C.

Members are requested to meet at K. of C. hall to attend the regular meeting Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m.

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